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Fysshe & Fysshynge.

DAME JULIANA BERNERS.

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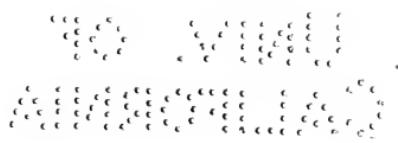


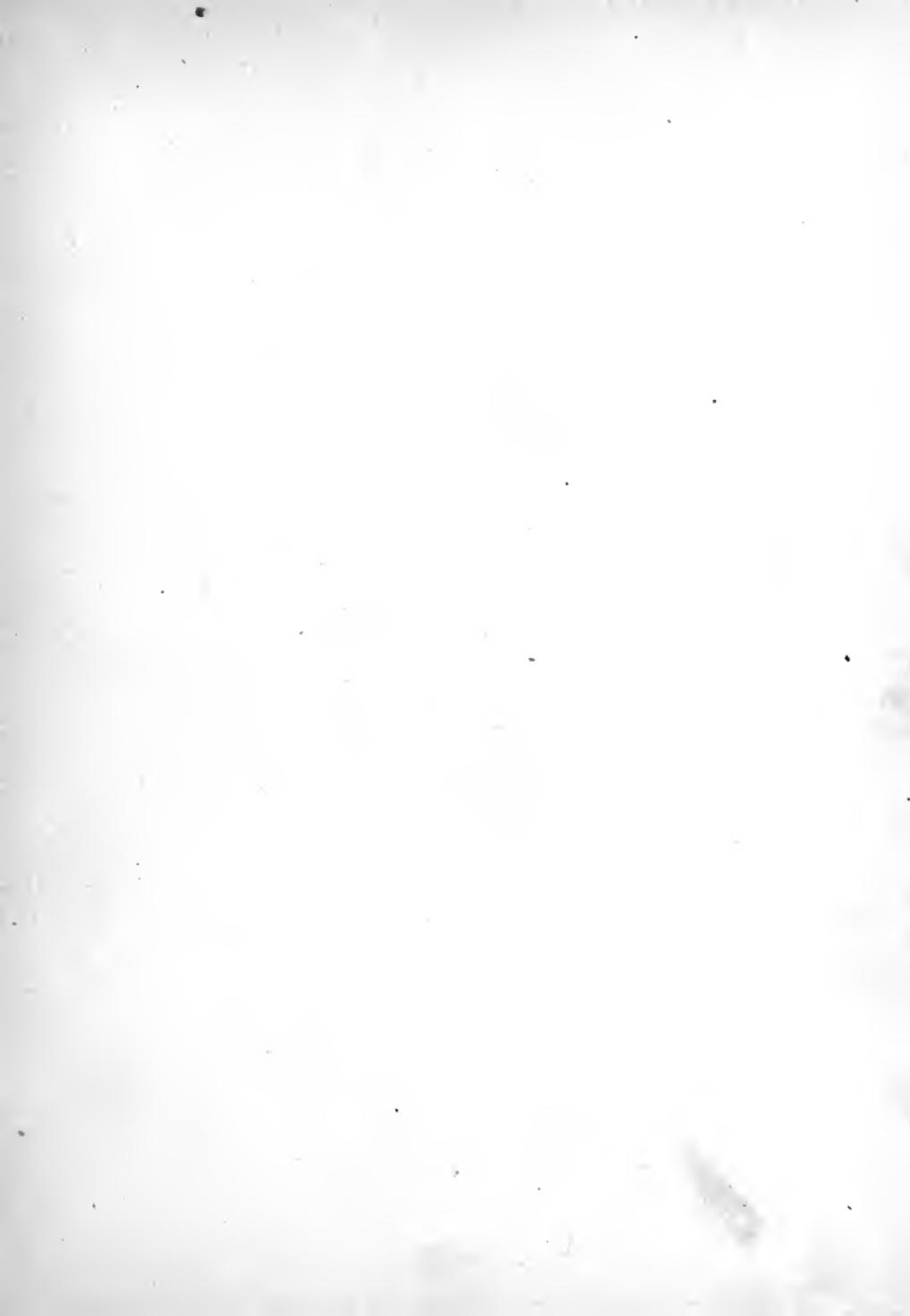
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AN AMERICAN EDITION
OF
THE TREATYSE OF FYSSHYNGE
WYTH AN ANGLE,
From the Boke of St. Albans,
BY DAME JULIANA BERNERS,
A. D. 1496.

EDITED BY GEO. W. VAN SICLEN,
Of the New York Bar.

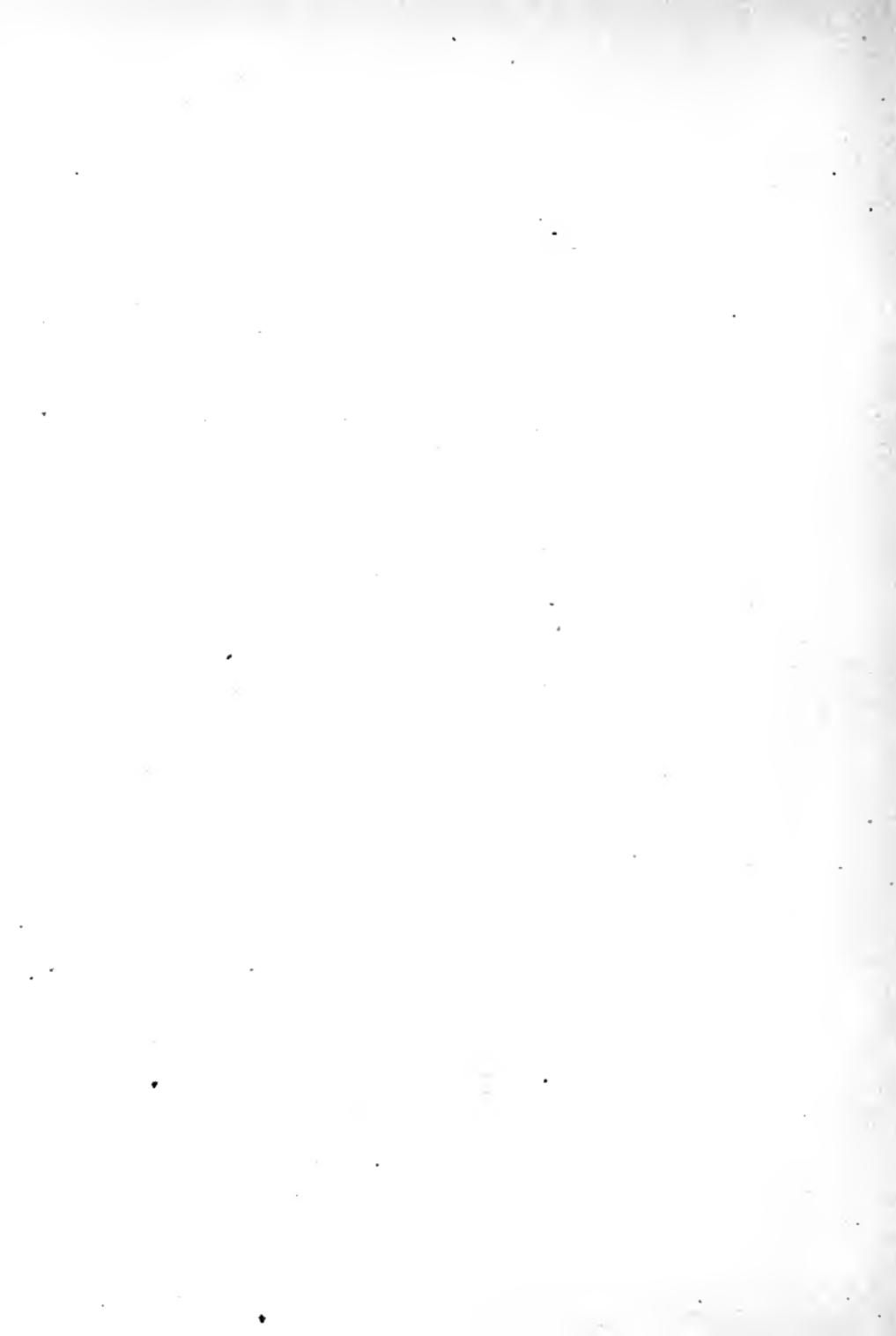
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PREFACE TO THIS AMERICAN EDITION.

THIS fresh, quaint, charming old book should have been reprinted before, it seems to me.

A brief extract from it in my copy of Walton's Angler, made me desire to place it on a certain shelf in my library, where, by the side of "The Contemplative Man's Recreation," repose Prime's "I Go a Fishing," Wade's "Halcyon Days," Sir Humphrey Davy's "Salmonia," and "The Angler and His Friends," Norris' "American Angler," the New York State Report

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on the Adirondacks, "The Babes in the Woods," and interesting volumes indorsed with the names of Frank Forester, Scott, Hallock, Francis, and others.

That's a delightful shelf!

And I thought I would add to its treasures: but not a copy of the old Dame's book could I find: that is, in this country. So I sent to the other side, and found that one of the original copies, printed in 1496, if I could get it at all, would cost me from \$2500 to \$3000: and that a copy of the Baskerville edition, of 1827, would cost \$82.

Perhaps, however, critics may be found, who may render it necessary for me to state that I do not vouch for the correctness of my transcript of the old English style and spelling, on the ground that I have read a copy of the original edition.

I have no doubt that every angler who reads this book will thank me for having had it republished. I may be said to have led you to the cool, limpid waters of the source of the trout stream—the spring, hidden in the ancient woods, and whose brim is adorned with the moss of centuries.

I have reproduced the elegant illustrations which (I believe) adorned the first edition. The earliest print from a wood engraving of which any information can be obtained, was found in an ancient German convent; it is a picture of St. Christopher, and is dated 1423; in 1496 this book was first “emprynted”; I think it quite possible that this old frontispiece represented St. Peter: it is certainly quite as good a likeness of him as I have ever seen. The illustrations intended to instruct

in the matter of lines and hooks, floats, hammer, vice, etc., are about as valuable as the more finished modern engravings of similar instructions in modern books ; and the method set forth for making "rodde and lyne" remind me of the description of the construction of a birch-bark bucket, in an article which appeared long ago in the "Knickerbocker Magazine." "It is somehow thus. You take a large square sheet of birch-bark and some wooden-pins; you turn up one end of the bark and stick in a pin; you then turn up the side and fasten it to the end; you double the ends together and fasten them with these pins; turn it up all round, so the water won't run out, fasten it, and there's your bucket; it is a very simple contrivance."

The aforesaid description of how to make a rod seems to me to afford internal

evidence that the book was written by a woman; and so does the delightful *non sequitur* in many of the arguments, e. g.: where, having stated the miseries attending the enjoyment of the three other games, the authoress at once jumps to the conclusion “dowteles thenne folowyth it, that it must nedes be the dysport of fysshynge with an angle” that causeth “a long lyfe and a mery.” I am by no means satisfied with the proof and argument in the English Editor’s preface to the 1827 Edition, (which is reprinted herewith), that the book was *not* written by Dame Juliana Berners. In “Biographia Britannica” art. Caxton, note L., Mr. Oldys has given a copious account of the whole book (The Boke of St. Albans) and a character of the lady who compiled it. Her name appears to have been “Dame Julyans (or

Juliana) Berners, Bernes, or Barnes; prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell, near St. Albans; a lady of noble family—and celebrated by Leland, Bale, Pitts and Tanner, for her learning and accomplishments." I must confess that I am puzzled a little to account for the lady's knowledge of so practical a sport; and yet, on the Beaverkill, not far from the Willewemoc Club House, in Sullivan County, N. Y., I have seen a lady fill her creel with the best; so might the old dame and her nuns have done in England just prior to the time when this continent was discovered, and long before the Willewemoc had been heard of. The present Willewemoc Club is not composed of Indians; nor is its club-house an Abbey, but a house of hemlock boards, with comfortable rooms; floors uncarpeted, except by the bedside;

and a broad piazza, furnished with easy chairs, and overlooking a beautiful lake, full of trout; with an appanage of acres of woodland, and four miles of a fine trout stream.

There I shall go when the apple trees are in blossom.

And to please the congenial spirits of the modern monks who form that Club, and the brethren of the angle through our land, is this little book reprinted.

G. W. V. S.

NEW YORK, 1875.



PREFACE TO THE ENGLISH EDITION OF 1827.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The following “Treatyse of Fyffhyng
wyth an angle” is not only the earliest,
but by far the most curious essay upon the
subject which has ever appeared in the
English, or, perhaps, in any other lan-
guage.

It seems to have been first printed by
Wynkyn De Worde, in his edition of the
Book of St. Albans in 1496; and, judging
from its orthography and language, it was
evidently written in the middle of the fif-
teenth century. An attempt has been

made by the editor of the reprint of that work to prove, from the following passage, that it was originally composed about that time: “Now, thenne, will I dyscrye the fayd dysportes and gamys to find the beste of theym as veryly as I can: alle be it that the right noble and full worthy prynce, the Duke of Yorke, late callid mayster of game, hath dyscryed the myrthes of huntinge lyke as I thinke to dyscrye of it, &c.”; but the evidence which it affords is of a very doubtful character. The Treatyse alluded to was written by Edmond of Langley, Duke of Yorke, who died in 1402, and whose situation of “Mayster of the Game” is thus noticed by Hardying:

“The Kyng then made the Duke of York by name Maister of the new houfe, and his hawkes fayre of his venery and Mayster of Game;” but the only positive

inference which that sentence allows is, that the writer had seen the treatyse on Huntynge, and that the royal author of it was then deceasēd, for from the great laxity of language at that period it would be very unsafe to consider that “late called Mayster of Game” meant either that the Duke was then living, but no longer “Mayster of Game,” or that “his name and person were recent in memory in time of the author.”

Unfortunately, there are no means by which the name of the Author of the Treatyse can be ascertained; and the opinion expressed by Sir John Hawkins, that it was written by Dame Julian de Berners, is not only unsupported by even a shadow of proof, but it is negatived by the following circumstances: It does not occur in the first edition of the “Boke of

St. Albans," in 1488, and upon its introduction into that work by Wynkyn de Worde, he explains his motives for inserting it in a manner which almost establishes that it is not the production of that celebrated woman, or of either of those by whom she is supposed to have been assisted.

"Here we shall make an ende of the moost specyall thynges of the boke of the lygnage of cote armurys, and how gentlymen shall be knownen from ungentlymen. And consequently shall follow a compendyous treatise of fyffhyng wyth an angle, whiche is right necessary to be had in this present volum by cause it shewyth afore the manere of hawkynge and huntyng, wyth other dyvers maters right necessary to be knownen of noble men, and also for it is one of the dysports that gentlymen

use. And also that it is not sooo labororyous ne sooo dishonest to fyssh in this wyse as it is we nettes and other engynes whyche crafty men do use for theyr dayle encrease of goodes." But the conclusion is still more convincing: "And for by cause that this prefent treatyse sholde not come to the handys of eche ydle perfone whyche wolde desire it yf it were emprynted allone by itself and put in a lyttle plaunflet, therefore I have compylyd it in a greter volume of dyverse bokys concernynge to gentyll and noble men, to the extent that the forsayd ydle perfones whyche sholde have but lytyll mesure in the sayd dysporte of fysshynge sholde not by this meane utterly destroye it."

The latter passage, besides its importance, it is profumed, decisive of the point it is cited to prove, is deserving of atten-

tion, from the wish which it avows to confine information on Angling to the upper classes, who only could then afford to purchase a large volume ; lest, if it was distributed among “ydle persons,” by which the lower orders were probably meant, there would be so many skilful anglers as to leave but little sport for “gentlemen,” who alone, in the writer’s estimation, were entitled to such an amusement.

The remark relative to a “lyttle plaunflet” favours the idea that a much greater number of articles of that description were then printed, and consequently, that many more persons were able to read than is commonly imagined.

The only MS. of the Treatyse which is known to be extant, is a fragment now in the possession of Joseph Haslewood, Esq., and which formerly belonged to Mr. Wil-

liam Herbert. It does not extend further than the instructions relating to the bait for trout; and the differences between it and the printed copies, which are very few and unimportant, are minutely given by that accurate and indefatigable reviewer of old English literature, in his reprint of the Boke of St. Albans.

It is not, however, merely as a literary curiosity that this Treatyse is of interest, for, independently of the information which it contains of the state of Angling at the period in which it was written, there are some grounds for presuming that it suggested to Walton the idea of his popular "Complete Angler," for the most superficial reader cannot fail to be struck with the general resemblance between them. The Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle commences with some observations which

are remarkable for their truth and simplicity; and, after comparing the pursuits of Hunting, Hawking and Fowling with that of Angling, the preference is, of course, given to the latter. Then follow instructions for making tackle, rods, baits, etc., and a description of the most skilful manner of using, together with an account of the various kinds of river fish, and their respective merits as food: and the treatise is concluded by some admirable rules for the governance of the conduct of anglers towards each other, and towards those whose lands they frequent, an observance of which, it is emphatically added, would secure "the blesynge of God and Saynt Petyre, whych he theym graunte that wyth his precious blood us boughte."

Thus it is manifest, that in the most important features, Walton has closely fol-

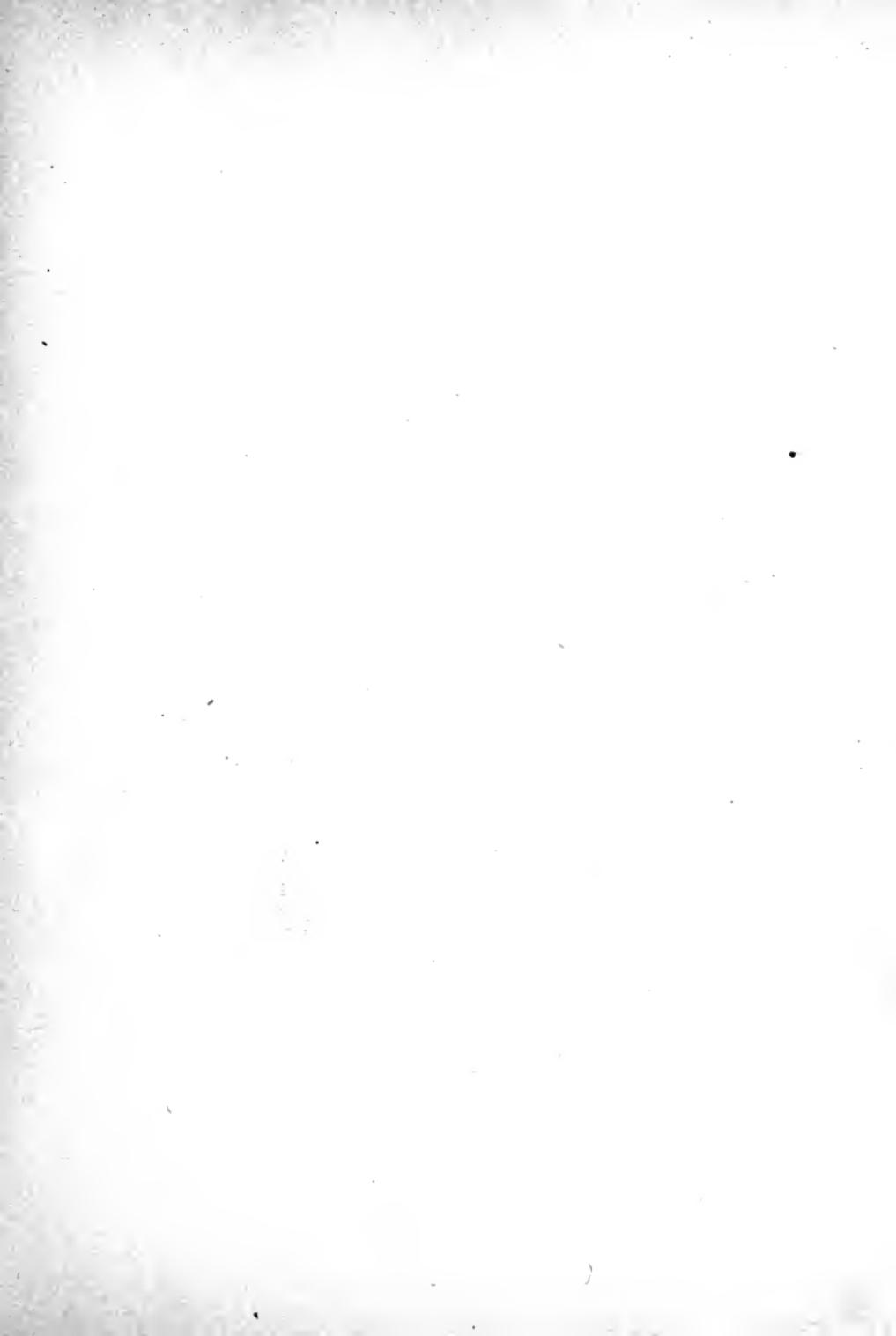
lowed the Treatyse; and, although he has much enlarged upon it, and introduced his remarks in a dialogue, there is so great a similarity between them as to justify the opinion, that if the original idea of his work was not derived from this tract, he was indebted to it in an eminent degree.

In piety and virtue—in the inculcation of morality—in an ardent love for their art,—and still more,—in that placid and Christian spirit, for which the amiable Walton was so conspicuous, the early writer was scarcely inferior to his more celebrated successor. Nor ought the suggestion to offend the admirers of the latter, that judging from their writings upon the same subject, and making a proper allowance for the different state of manners in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, it would be difficult to find two more kindred spirits

than the authors of “The Treatyse of Fyffhyng wyth an Angle” and of “The Complete Angler.”

To those, then, who consider that the idea which has just been hazarded possesses some foundation, this little volume is an almost indispensable companion to their favorite Walton; whilst to such as deny its justice, it will be scarcely less acceptable; for what zealous angler can be indifferent to the manner in which the art was practised by his forefathers?

January, 1827.





Frontispiece to Original Edition.

The Treatyse of
Fyffhynge with an Angle.



The Treatise
OF
Fysshynge with an Angle.

ATTRIBUTED TO

Dame Juliana Berners.

*Reprinted from the Book of St. Albans, and from the
Edition: London. Printed with the types of
John Baskerville, for William
Pickering, 1827.*

New York:
JAS. L. BLACK, PRINTER, 7 WEST BROADWAY.
1875.

*Emprynted at Westmestre
by Wynkyn the Worde
The yere of Thyncarnacon of our Lorde.*

MCCCCLXXXVI.

Reprinted by Thomas White, Crane Court.

MDCCCXXXII.

Reprinted by James L. Black, New York.

1875.

¶ Here Begynneth
The Treatyse of Fyffhyng
Wyth an Angle.

Salamon in his parablys sayth that a good spyrte makyth a flourynge aege, that is, a fayre aege and a longe, and syth it is so: I aske this question, which ben the meanes and the causes that enduce a man in to a merry spyrte: truly to my best dyscrecon it semeth good dysportes and honest gamys in whom a man joyeth without any repentance after. Thenne followeth it y^t gode dysportes and honest gamys ben cause of mannys fayr aege and longe life. And therefore now woll I chose of foure good dysportes and honest gamys,

that is to wyte; of huntynge: hawkynge: fyffhyng: and foulynge. The beste to my symple dyscrecon whyche is fyffhyng: called anglynge, with a rodde and a lyne and an hoke: and thereof to treate as my symple wytte may suffice: both for the sayd reasoun of Salamon, and also for the reason that phifyke makyth in this wyse ¶ Si tibi deficiant medici medici tibi fiant hec tria mens leta labor et moderata dieta. ¶ Ye shall understande that this is for to faye: Yf a man lacke leche or medicyne he shall make thre thynges his leche and medicyne: and he shall nede neuer no moo. The fyrste of theym is a mery thought. The seconde is labour not outrageo. The thyrde is dyete mesurable. Fyrste that yf a man wyll euer more be in mery thoughtes and have a glad spyrte, he must eschewe all contraryous company, and all places of

debate where he myghte haue any occa-
fyons of malencoly. And yf he woll haue a
labour not outrageous he must thenne or-
deyne him to his hertys ease and pleasaunce,
wythout studye, pensyfnesse or traueyle, a
mery occupacyon, which may reioyce his
herte: and in whyche his spyrytes may
haue a mery delyte. And yf he woll be
dyetyd mesurably, he must eschewe all
places of ryotte whyche is cause of surfette
and syknesse: and he must drawe him to
places of swete ayre and hungry: and ete
nourishable meetes and dyffyable also.

Now thenne woll I dyscryue the fayd
dysportes and gamys to fynde the beste of
them as veryly as I can. Alle be it that
the ryght noble and full worthy prynce, the
duke of Yorke, late callid mayster of game,
hath dyscryued the myrthes of huntyng
like as I thinke to dyscryue of it, and of alle

the other. For huntynge, as to myn entent, is to laboryous, for the hunter must alwaye renne and followe his houndes: traueylllynge and swetynge full fore. He blouyth tyll his lyppes blyster: and when he wenyth it be an hare, full oft it is an hegge hogge. Thus chafyth and wote not what. He comyth home at euyn rayn beten prycyd: and his clothes torne, wete shode, all myry. Some hound lofte: some furbat. Suche grues, and many other, hapyth vnto the hunter, whyche, for dyspleysaunce of theym y^t loue it, I dare not reporte. Thus truly me femyth that this is not the beste dysporte and game of the fayd foure.

The dysporte and game of hawkynge is laborious and noyous also, as me femyth. For often the faukener lefeth his hawkes as the hunter his hondes. Thenne is his

game and his dyffporte goon. Full often cryeth he, and whystelyth tyll he be ryght euyll a thurste. His hawke taketh a bowe and lyfte not ones on hym reuarde: whan he wold haue her for to flee, thenne woll she bathe: with myssedynge she shall haue the frense; the rye; the cray; and many other syknesses that brynges them to the sowse.

Thus by prouff this is not the beste dysport and game of the fayd foure.

The dysport and game of fowlynge me semyth moost symple. For in the wynster season the fouler spedyth not but in the moost hardest and coldest weder; whyche is grevous.

For whan he wolde goo to his gynnes, he maye not, for colde. Many a gynne, and many a snare, he maketh. Yet forly doth he fare.

At morn tyde in the dewe he is weete
fhode unto his tallye.

Many other fuche I coude tell : but drede
of magre makith me for to leue.

Thus mesemyth that huntynge and hawkynge, and also foulynge, ben so laborous and greous, that none of theyme maye perfourme nor bi very meane that enduce a man to a mery dysporte, which is cause of his long life, according unto y^e sayd parable of Salamon :

¶ Dowteles thene folowyth it, that it must nedes be the dysporte of fysshynge with an angle. For all other manere is also laborous, and greous, whych many tymes hath be seen cause of grete infirmytes. But the angler may haue no colde, nor no dyseafe nor angre, but if he be caufer hymself. For he maye not lese at the moost but a lyne or an hoke : of whyche

he may haue store plentee of his owne makyng, as this symple treatise shal teche him. So thenne, his losse is not greous, and other greffes may he not haue, sauynge but yf ony fiffe breke away after that he is take on the hoke; or elles that he catche nought: which ben not greuous. For yf he dooth as this treatyse techyth, but yf there be nought in the water, and yette atte the leest he hath his holsom walke and mery, at his ease; a fwete ayre of the swete sauoure of the meede floures, that makyth hym hungry. He hereth the melodyous armony of foules. He feeth the yonge swannes: heerons: duckes: cotes, and many other foules wyth theyr brodes: whyche me femyth better than alle of noyse of houndys: the blastes of hornys and the crye of foulis that hunters, faukeners and foulers can make.

And yf the angler take fyfhe: surely thenne is there noo man merier than he is in his spryte.

¶ Also who foo woll vse the game of anglynge: he must ryese erly, whiche thyng is prouffytable to man in this wyfe. That is to wyte: moost to the heele of his soule, for it shall cause him to be holy; and to the heele of his body, for it shall cause him to be hole. Also to the increase of his goodys, for it shall make him riche. As the olde englyshe prouerbe sayth ¶ who foo woll ryse erly shall be holy, helthy, and zely.

¶ Thus have I prouyd in myn entent that the dysporte and game of anglynge is the very meane and cause that enducith a man into a mery spryte: whyche after the fayd parable of Salomon and the fayd doc-

trine of phisyk makyth a flourynge auge
and a longe.

And therefore to al you that ben vertuous: gentyll: and free borne I wryte and make this symple treatise folowynge: by whyche ye may haue the full craft of anglynge to dysport you at your luste, to the entent that your auge maye the more floure and the more lenger to endure.

Yf ye woll be crafty in anglynge ye must first lerne to make your harnays, that is, to wryte, your rodde: your lynes of dyuers colours. After that ye must know hou ye shall angle; in what place of the water; how depe: and what time of day. For what manere of syffshe: in what wedyr. How many impedimentes there ben in syffshynge y^t is called anglynge. And in specyall, wyth what baytys to euery dyuers fyffshe in eche monett of the yere.

Hou ye shall make your baytys brede,
 where ye shall fynde them: and hou ye
 shall keep theym: and for the moost crafty
 thyngē hou ye shall make youre hokes of
 stèle and of osmonde, some for the dubbe:
 and some for the flote; and the grounde:
 as ye shall here after al thyse fynde ex-
 preffed openly vnto your knowledge.

¶ And hou ye shall make your rodde
 craftly here I shall teche you.

Ye shall kytte betwene Myghelmas and
 Candlymas a fayr staffe of a fadom and a
 halfe longe: and arme grete, of hafyll:
 wylowe: or afhe. And bethe hym in an
 hote ouyn: and fette him euen. Thenne
 lete him cole and drye a moneth. Take
 thenne and frette hym faste wyth a cocke-
 shotecorde: and bynde him to a fourme
 or an even square grete tree. Take thenne
 a plumers wire that is euyn and streyte

and sharpe at the one end. And hete the sharpe ende in a charcole fyre tyll it be whyte: and brenne the staffe therewith thorugh: euer streyte in the pythe at both endes tyll they mete. And after that brenne hym in the nether end with a byrde broche, and wyt hother broches eche gretter than the other, and euer the gretter the laste: so that ye make your hole aye tapre wexe. Thenne lete hym lye styll and kele two dayes. Unfrette hym then and lete hym drye in an hous roof in the smoke tyll he be thorugh drye.

¶ In the same season take a fayr yerde of grene hafyll and beth him euyn and streyghte, and lete it drye with the staffe, and whan they ben drye, make the yerde mete vnto the hole in the staffe: vnto halfe the length of the staffe. And to perfourme that other halfe of the croppe. Take a

fayr shote of black thorn crabbe tree: medeler, or of jenypre kytte in the same season: and well bethyd and streyghte. And frette them togyder fetely: soo that the croppe may iustly entre all in to the fayd hole. Thenne shaue your staffe and make hym tapre wexe. Then vyrell the staffe at both endes wyth longe hopis of yron or laton in the clenkest wife with a pyke in the nether ende fastynd with a rennyng vyse: to take in and out your croppe.

Thenne set your croppe an handfull withen the ouer ende of your staffe in suche wife that it be as bigge there as in ony other place aboue. Thene arme your croppe at thouer ende doun to y^e frette wyth a lyne of vi heeres. And dubbe the lyne and frette it fast in y^e toppe wyth a bowe to fasten o your lyne. And thus



Y^e Rodde.—PLATE I.

shall ye make a rodde soo preuy
that ye may walke therwyth ; and
there shall noo man wyte where
aboute ye goo. It woll be lyghte
and full nymble to fyssh he wyt at
your luste. And for the more
redynesse loo here is a fygure
thereof in example.

After that ye haue made thus
your rodde : ye must lerne to col-
oure your lynes of here in this
wyse. Fyrste, ye must take of a
whyte horse taylle the lengesth
heere, and fayrest that ye can
fynde. And euer the rounder it
be the better it is. Departe into
vy partes : and euery parte ye
shall colour by hymselfe in dyuers
colours. As yelowe : grene :
browne: tawney: ruffet and dufke

colours. And for to make a good grene colour on your heere ye shall do thus.

¶ Take small ale a quarte and put it in a lyttyl panne and put thereto halfe a pounde of alym. And put thereto your heer: and lete it boyle softly half an houre. Thenne take out your heer and let it drye. Then take a potell of water and putte it in a panne and put therein two handfull of oodlys or of wyxen. And presse it with a tyle stone: and lette it boyle softly half an houre. And whan it is yellow on the scume put therin your heer wyth halfe a pound of coporoſe betyn in poudre and let it boyle halfe a mylde waye: and thenne fette it doune and lete it kele fyve or fyxe houres. Then take out the heer and drye it. And it is thenne the fyndest grene that is for the water. And euer the more ye put thereto of coporoſe

the better it is, or elles in stede of it vertgrees.

¶ A nother wyse ye maye make more bryghter grene as thus. Lete woode your heer in an woedefatte a lyght plunket colour. And thenne sethe hym in olde or wyxin lyke as I haue sayde: fauynge ye shall not put thereto neyther coporose nor vertgrees.

¶ A nother yelow ye shall make thus. Take smalle ale a potell: and stampe thre handfull of walnot leues and put togider: and put in your heer tyll that it be as depe as ye woll haue it.

¶ For to make ruffet heer. Take stronge lye a pynt and halfe a pounde of sote and a lytell iuce of walnot leuys and a quarte of alym: and put theym alle togyder in a panne and boylle theym well. And whan

it is colde put in your heer tyll it be as derke as ye woll haue it.

¶ For to make a broune colour. Take a pound of sote and a quarte of ale: and fethe it wyth as many walnot leuys as ye maye. And whan they wexe blacke fette it from the fire. And put therein your heer and lete it lye stille tyll it be as broune as ye woll haue it.

¶ For to make a nother broune. Take strong ale and sote and tempre them togyder: and put therein your heer two days and two nyghtes and it shall be ryghte a good colour.

¶ For to make a tauney colour. Take lyme and water and put theym togyder: and also put your heer therein foure or fyve houres. Thenne take it out and put it in Tanners ofe a day and it shall be also a tauney colour as nedyth to our purpoos.

¶ The fyxte parte of your heer ye shall kepe styll whyte for lynes for the dubbyd hoke to fyfhe for the trouht and gray-lynge: and for smalle lynes for to rye for the roche and the darse.

Whan your heer is thus colourid ye must knoue for whiche waters and for whyche seasons they shall serue.

¶ The grene colour in all clere water from Apryll tyll Septembre.

¶ The yelowe coloure in euery water from Septembre tyll Novembri. For it is lyke y^e wedys and other manere grasse whiche growyth in the waters and ryuers, whan they ben broken.

¶ The ruffet colour feruyth alle the wintter vnto the ende of Apryll as well in ryuers as in poles or lakys.

¶ The broune colour feruyth for that

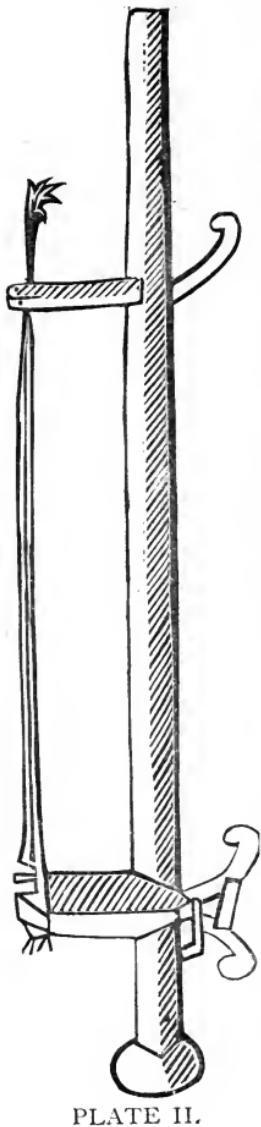
water that is blacke ded-
iffhe in ryuers or in other
waters.

¶ The tauney colour for
thoſe waters that ben
hethy or moryſſhe.

Nou must ye make your
lynnes in this wyſe.

Fyrſt loke that ye haue
an inſtrument lyke onto
this fygure portrayed fol-
owynge.

Thenne take your heer
and kytte of the ſmalle
ende a honde full large or
more. For it is neyther
ſtronge nor yet ſure.
Thenne torne the toppe
to the taylle eueryche
ylyke moche, and departe



it in to thre partyes. Thenne knytte euery parte at the one ende by hymself, and at the other ende knytte all thre to-gyder, and put y^e fame ende in that other ende of your Instrumt that hath but one clyft. And sett that other ende faste wyth the wegge, four fyngers in all shorther than your heer. Thenne twyne euery warpe one waye and ylyke moche, and fasten theym in thee clyfes ylyke streyghte: take theme out that other ende and twyne it that waye that it woll defyre ynough: thenne streyne it a lytill: and knytte itt for vndoynge: and that is good. And for to knoue to make your Instrumt: loo here it is in fygure. And it shall be made of tree sauynge the bolte underneth: which shall be of yren.

Whan ye haue a many of the lynkys as ye suppose wol fuffysse for the length of

a lyne; thenne must ye knytte theym to-gyder wyth a water knotte or elles a duchys knotte. And whan your knotte is knytte; kytte of y^e voyde shorte endes a straue brede for the knotte.

Thus shal ye make your lynes fayr and fyne; and also ryghte sure for ony manere fyffhe.

¶ And by cause that ye sholde knoue bothe the water knotte and also the duchys knotte; loo theym here in fygure caste onto the lykneffe of the draughte.*

Ye shall onderstonde that the most subtyll and hardyfste crafte in making of your harnays is for to make your hokis. For

* NOTE IN ENGLISH EDITION OF 1827.—“A blank space is here left in the original edition for the insertion of drawings of the water-knot and the duchess' knot. The former is described in Daniels' *Rural Sports*, Vol. 2, p. 151; and Walton's *Angler*, by Hawkins, part 1, p. 255, and plate 10, fig. 5 of the latter. See the *Ladies' Dictionary*, Art. *Appurtenances to Dressing*.”

whoos making ye must haue fete fyles,
thyn and sharpe and smalle beten: a femy
clam of yren: a bender: a payr of longe
and smalle tongys: an harde knyfe som-
deale thycke: an anuelde: and a lytyll
hamour.

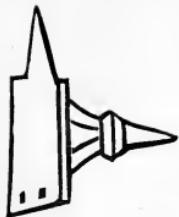
¶ And for smalle fysshē ye shall make
your hokes of the smaleſt quarell nedlys
that ye can fynde of stele, and in this
wyſe.

¶ Ye ſhall put the quarell in a red
charkeole fyre tyll that it be of the ſame
colour that the fyre is. Thenne take hym
out and lete hym kele, and ye ſhall fynde
hym well alayd for to fyle. Thenne ryſe
the berde wyth your knyfe and make the
poynt sharpe. Thenne alaye hym agayn:
for elles he wolle breke in the bendyng.
Thenne bende hym lyke to the berde
fygured hereafter in example. And greet-

er hoke ye shall make in the fame wyse, of gretter nedles, as broderers nedlis: or taylers: or shomakers nedlis spere poyntes and of shomakers nalles in especyall the beste for grete fyffhe: and that they bende alle the poynte whan they be assayed, for elles they ben not good.

¶ Whan the hoke is bendyd bete the hynder ende abrode: and fyle it smothe for fretynge of the lyne. Thenne put it in the fyre agyn, and yeve it an easy redde hete. Thenne sodaynly quenche it in watter: and it woll be harde and stronge. And for to haue knowlege of your Instruments: loo theym here in fygure portrayd.

Whan ye haue thus made your hokes: thenne must ye set them on your lynes accordynge in gretneffe and strength in this wyse.



Anuelde.

Wreste.

Fyle.

Wegge.

Clam.

Pynsors.

Knife.

Hamour.

¶ Ye shall take small redde filke, and yf it be for a grete hoke, thenne double it: not twynyd. And elles for small hokys lete it be syngle: and therwyth frette thycke the lyne there as the one ende of your hoke shall fytte a straw brede. Then fette your hoke: and frette hym with the same thredē y^t two partes of the lengthe that shall be frette in all. And whan ye come to the thridre parte thenne torne the ende of your lyne agayn vpon the frette dowble, and frette it so dowble that other thyrde

parte. Thenne put your threde in at the hole tuys or thries and lete it goo at eche tyme around abouthe the yerde of your hoke. Thenne wette the hole and drawe it tyll that it be faste. And loke that your lyne euermore uythin your hokys: and not without. Thenne kytte of the lynys ende and the threde as nyghe as ye maye: fauynge the frette.

Now ye knowe wyth hou grete hokys ye shall angle to euery fyfhe: nou I woll tell you wyth hou many heeres ye shall to euery manere of fyfhe.

¶ For the menow wyth a lyne of one heere. For the waxyng roche the bleke and the gogyn and the rufse wyth a lyne of two heeris. For the darfe and the grete roche wyth a lyne of thre heeres. For the perche: the flonder and bremet with foure heeres. For the cheuen

chubbe: the breme: the tenche and the cle wyth vj heeres. For the troughe: graylynge: barbyll and grete cheuyn wyth ix heeres. For the grete troughe wyth xii heeres. For the samon wyth xv heeres. And for the pyke wthy a chalke lyne made broune with your browne colour aforseyd: armyd with a wyre as ye shall here hereafter whan I speke of the pyke.

¶ Your lynes must be plumbid wthy lede: and ye shall wyte y^t the nexte plube vnto the hoke shall be therfro a large fote and more. And euery plumbe of a quan-tyte to the gretnes of the lyne. There be thre manere of plubis for a grounde lyne rennyng. And for the flote set vpon the grounde lyenge x plumbes joynynge all togider. On the grounde lyne rennyng ix or x smalle. The flote plube shall be so heuey y^t the leest plucke of ony



The flote lyne.



The lyne for perche and tenche.



The lyne for pyke. ¶ Plube. Cork arrngd with wyre.



The grounde lyne rennyng.



The grounde lyne lyenge.

fyffhe maye pull it doune in to y^e water.
 And make your plubis rounde and smoythe
 y^t they stycke not on stonye or on wedys.
 And for the more vnderftondynge to
 theym, here in fygure.

Thenne shall ye make your flotys in this
 wyse.

Take a fayre corke that is clene without
 many holes, and bore it thrugh wyth a
 smalle hote yreu: and put therin a penne
 iuste and streyghte. Ever the more flote
 the gretter the penne and the greter hole.

Thenne shape it grete in the myddis
 and small at bothe endys, and specyally
 sharpe in the nether ende, and lyke vnto
 the fygures followynge





and make theym smothe on a gryndyng
stone: or on a tyle stone.

¶ And loke that the flote for one heer
be nomore than a pese. For two heeres,
as a bene: for twelve heeres as a walnot.
And so euery lyne after the proporcon.

¶ All manere lynes that ben not for the
groude must haue flotes; and the rennyng
grounde lyne must haue a flote. The
lyenge grounne lyne without flote.

Nou I haue lernyd you to make all your
harnays. Here I woll tell you hou ye
shall angle.

¶ Ye shall angle.

Vnderstonde that there is vi maners of anglyng. That one is at the grounde for the troughe and other fyssh. A nother is at ye grounde at an arche, or at a stange where it ebbith and flowyth: for bleke: roche and darfe. The thyrde is wyth a flote for all manere of fyssh. The fourthe wyth a menow for ye troughe without plumbe or flote. The fyfth is rennyng in ye fame wyse for roche and darfe wyth one or two heeres and a flye. The fyxth is wyth a dubbyd hoke for the troughe and graylyng.

¶ And for the fyrfte and pryncypall poyn in anglynge, kepe ye euer fro the water fro the syghte of the fyssh: other ferre on the londe; or ellys behynde a bushe that the fyssh fe you not. For yf they doo, they woll not byte.

¶ Also loke that ye shadow not the wa-
ter, as moche as ye may. For it is that
thyngē that woll foone fraye the fyſſhe,
and yf a fyſſhe be afraied he woll not bite
longe after. For alle manere fyſſhe that
fede by the grounde ye ſhall angle for
theym to the bottome, ſo that your hokys
ſhall renne or lye on the grounde. And
for alle other fyſſhe that fede aboue, ye
ſhall angle to theym in the myddis of the
water or ſomedeale byneth or ſomedeale
aboue. For euer the gretter fifſe the
nerer he lyeth the botom of the water,
and euer the ſmaller y^e fyſſhe, the more he
ſuymmyth aboue.

¶ The thyrde good poynte is whan the
fyſſhe bythyth that ye be not to hafty to
ſmyte nor to late. For ye muſt abide tyll
ye ſuſpoſe that the bayte be ferre in the

mouth of the fyffhe, and thenne abyde no longer. And this is for the grounde.

¶ And for the flote, whan ye se it pullyd softly vnder the water: or elles caryd vpon the water softly: thenne smyte. And loke that ye neuer ouersmyte the strengthe of your lyne for brekyng.

¶ And yf it fortune you to smyt a gret fysh with a small harnays thenne ye must lede hym in the water and labour hym there tyll he be drounyd and overcome. Thenne take hym as well as ye can or maye, and euer be waare that ye holde not ouer the strengthe of your lyne, and as moche as ye may, lete hym not come out of your lynes ende streyghte from you: but kepe hym euer vnder the rodde and euermore hold hym streyghte: soo that your lyne may be fusteyne, and beere his leyps

and his plungys wyth the helpe of your
copp, and of your honde.

Here I woll declare vnto you in what
place of the water ye shall angle. Ye
shall angle in a pole, or in a standynge
water, in euery place when it is ony thynge
depe. There is not grete choyse of ony
places when it is ony thynge depe in a
pole. For it is but a prison to fyfthe, and
they lyve for y^e more parte in hungre lyke
prisoners, and therefore it is the leffe mayf-
try to take theym. But in a ryuer ye shall
angle in euery place where it is depe and
clere by the grounde: as grauell or claye
wythout mudde, or wedys; and in ef-
pecyall yf that there be a manere whyr-
lynge of water or a couert, as a holow
banke: or grete rotys of trees: or longe
wedys fletynge aboue in the water where
the fyfthe maye couer and heyde theym-

self at certayn tymes whan they lyfste. Also it is good to angle in depe styffe stremys, and also in fallys of water and weares, and in flood gatys and mylle pyttes. And it is good for to angle where as the water restyth by the banke: and where the streym rennyth nyghe there by: and is depe and clere by the gronde and in ony other placys where ye may se ony fyffhe houe or haue ony fedynge.

Now ye shall wytte what tyme of the daye ye shall angle.

¶ From the begynnyng of May untyl it be Septembre the bytynge tyme is erly by the morrowe from foure of y^e clocke: sooo vnto eighte of the clocke. And at after noon from foure of the clocke unto eighte of the clocke, but not sooo good as in the mornynge. And yf it be a colde whyftelynge wynde and a derke lōwringe

day: for a derke daye is moche better to angle in than a clere daye.

¶ From the begynnyng of Septembre vnto the ende of Apryll spare noo tyme of the daye.

¶ Alfo many pole fyfhes woll byte befte in the noon tyde.

¶ And yf ye se ony tyme of the daye the troughe or graylynge lepe, angle to hym wyth a dubbe acordynge to the same moneth. And where the water ebbith and flowyth the fyfhe woll byte in some place at the ebbe, and in some place at the flood: after y^t they haue restynge behynde stangyns and archys of brydgys and other suche manere places.

Here ye shall wyte in what weder ye shall angle: as I sayd befoore, in a derke lourynge daye whanne the wynde blowyth

softly: and in somer seafon when it is brennyng hote, thenne it is nougnt.

¶ From Septembre vnto Apryll in a fayre sonny daye is ryght good to angle. And yf the wynde in that seafon haue ony parte of the oryent, the wedder thenne is nougnt: and whan it snowyth, rennyth or hallyyth, or is a grete tempeste, as thondyr or lightenyng: or a furly hote weder: thenne it is nougnt for to angle.

Now shall ye wyte that there ben twelue manere ympedymentes whyche cause a man to take noo fyfhe, w^t out other comyn that maye casuelly happe. The fyrst is yf your harnays be not mete, nor fetly made. The seconde is yf your baytes be not good nor fyné. The thyrde is yf that ye angle not in bytynge tyme. The fourthe is yf that the fyfhe be frayed w^t the syghte of a man. The fyfth, if the wa-

ter be very thycke: whyte or redde of ony floode late fallen. The fyxthe, yf the fysshē styre not for colde. The feuenth, yf that the wedder be hote. The eight, yf it rayne. The nynth, yf it hayll, or snowe falle. The tenth is, yf it be a tempeste. The eleuenth is yf if it be a grete wynde. The twelfyfth yf the wynde lye in the Eest, and that is worste, for comynly neyther wynter nor somer y^e fysshē woll not byte thenne. The weste and northe wyndes ben good, but the South is beste.

And nou I haue tolde you hou to make your harnays: and hou ye shall fysshē therwyth in al pointes. Reasōn woll that ye knowe wyth what baytes ye shall angle to euery manere of fysshē in euery month of the yere, whyche is alle the effecte of the crafte, and wythout whyche baytes knownen well by you alle your other

crafte here to fore auayllyth you not to purpose. For ye can not brynge a hoke in to a fyfthe mouth wythout a bayte, whyche baytes for euery manere of fyfthe as for euery moneth here followyth in this wye.

For by cause that the samon is the moost stately fyfthe that ony man maye angle to in fresh water, there fore I purpose to begyn at hym.

The samon is a gentyll fyfthe: but he is comborous for to take. For comynly he is but in depe places in grete ryuers: and for the more parte he holdyth the myddys of it: that a man maye not come at hym. And he is in seafon from Marche vnto Myghelmas. In whyche seafon ye shall angle to hym wyth these baytes whan ye shall gete theym. Fyrste wyth a redde worme in the begynynge and endynge of the sea-

son. And also wyth a bobbe that bredyth in a dunghyll, and specyally with a souerayn bayte that bredyth on a water docke. And he byteth not at the grounde: but at the y^e flote. Also ye may take hym, but it is feldom seen, with a dubbe at fuche tyme as whan he lepit, in like fourme and manere as ye doo take a troughe or a graylynge. And thyse baytes ben well prouyd baytes for the famon.

The troughe, for by cause he is a right deyntous fyffhe and also a right feruente byter, we shall speke next of hym. He is in season from Marche vnto Myghelmas. He is on clere grauely gronde, and in a streme ye maye angle to hym all tymes wyth a gronde lyne lyeinge or rennyng: sauynge in lepynge tyme, and thenne wyth a dubbe. And erly wyth a rennyng gronde lyne, and forth in the daye wyth

a flote lyne. Ye shall angle to hym in Marche wyth a menew hangyd on your hoke by the nethernesse, wythout flote or plumbe: drawynge vp and doun in the streme tyll ye fele hym faste.

In the same tyme angle to hym with a gronde lyne with a redde worme for the moost sure.

In Aprill take the same baytes: and also Inneba other wyfed named vii eyes. Also the canker that bredyth in a grete tree, and the redde snayll.

In Maye take y^e stone flye and the bobbe vnder the cowe torde, and the sylk worme; and the bayte that bredyth on a fern leyf.

In Juyn take a redde worme & nyppe of the heed: and on thym hoke a cod-worme byforn.

In Juyle take the grete redde worme,

and y^e fatte of y^e bakon, and bynde abowt thy hoke.

In Sept. take the redde worme, and the menew.

In Oct. take the same: for they ben specyall for the troughe all tymes of the yere.

From Apryll till Septembre y^e troughe lepyth; thenne angle to hym wyth a dubbe hoke accordynge to the moneth, whyche dubbyd hokys ye shall fynde in thende of this treatyse: and the moneys wyth theym.

The graylynge, by a nother name callyd ombre, is a delycyous fyffhe to manys mouthe. And ye maye take hym lyke as ye doo the troughe. And thyse ben his baytes.

In Marche & in Apryll, the redde worme.

In Maye, the grene worme: a lytyll
breyled worme; the docke-canker: and the
hawthorne worme.

In June, the batye that bredyth betwene
the tree & the barke of an oke.

In Juyll, a bayte that bredyth on a fern
leyf, & the grete redde worme, and nyppe
of the hede and put on your hoke a cod-
worme before.

In August, the reddeworme: & a docke
worme. And al the yere after, a redde
worme.

The barbyll is a swete fyssh, but it is a
quasy meete & a peryllous for mannys
body. For comynly he yeuyth an introduxion
to y^e Febres. And yf he be eten
rawe, he maye be cause of mannys dethe:
whyche hath oft be seen. Thyse be his
baytes.

In Marche & in Apryll, take fayr fresshe

chefe: and lay it on a borde & kytte it in small square pecys of the lengthe of your hoke. Take thenne a candyl & brenne it on the ende at the poynt of your hoke tyll it be yellow, and thenne bynde it on your hoke with fletchers filke: and make it rough: al the former seafon.

In Maye & June take ye hawthorn worme & the grete redde worme and nyppe of the heed, and put on your hoke a cod worme before: that is a good bayte.

In Juyll take the redde worme for cheyf & the hawthorn worme togyd. Also the water docke leyf worme & the hornet worme togyder.

In August & for all the yere take the talowe of a s/hepe & softe chefe, of eche ylyke moche: and a lytyll hony & grynde or stampe theym togyd longe; and tempre it tyll it be tough: and put thereto floure a

lytyll & make it on smalle pellettys. And y^t is a good bayte to angle wyth at the grounde. And loke that it fynke in the water, or ellys it is not good to this purpoos.

The carpe is a deyntous fyffhe: but there ben but fewe in Englonde.

And therefore I wryte the lasse of hym.

He is an euyll fyffhe to take. For he is so stronge enarmyd in the mouthe that there maye noo weke harnays holde hym. And as touchynge his baytes I have but lytyll knowlege of it. And me were loth to wryte more than I knowe & haue provyd. But well I wote that y^e redde worme & y^e menow ben good batys for hym at al tymes, as I haue herde faye of perfones credyble & also founde wryten in bokes of credence.

The chevyn is a stately fyffhe: & his

heed is a deynty morsell. There is noo
fyff he so strongly enarmyd wyth scalyss on
the body. And bi cause he is a stronge
byter, he hathe the more baytes, which ben
thyse.

In Marche the redde worme, at the
grounde. For comynly thenne he woll
byte there at all tymes of y^e yere yf he be
ony thinge hungry.

In Apryll the dyche canker that bredith
in the tree. A worme that bredith be-
twene the rynde & the tree of an oke. The
redder worme: and the yonge froffyhs whan
the fete ben kyt of. Also the ston flye,
the bobbe vnder the cowetorde : the redde
snaylle.

In May y^e bayte that bredyth on the
osyer leyf & the docke canker togyd vpon
your hoke. Also a bayte that bredyth on
a fern leyf: y^e codworme and a bayte that

bredyth on an hawthorn. And a bayte that bredyth on an oke leyf & a fylke worme and a codworme togyder.

In June taket the creket & the dorne & also a redde worme: the heed kytte of; & a codworme before: and put theym on y^e hoke. Also a bayte in the ofyer leyf: yonge froffhys the three fete kitte of by the body, and the fourth by the knee. The bayte on the hawthorne and the codworme togyder & a grubbe that bredyth in a dunghyll: and a grete greshop.

In Juyll the greshop and the humblylbee in the medow. Also yonge bees and yonge hornettes. Also a grete bredened flye that bredyth in pathes of medowes & the flye that is amonge pysmeers hyllys.

In August take wortwormes & magotes vnto Myghelmas.

In Sept. the redde worme: & also take

the baytes whan ye maye get theym: that is to wyte, cheryes: yonge myce not heryd: & the house combe.

The breeme is a noble fyfhe & a deyn-tous. And ye shall angle for hym from Marche vnto August wyth a redde worme: & thene wyth a butter flye & a grene flye: & with a bayte that bredyth amonge grene redes: and a bayte that bredyth in the barke of a deed tree.

And for bremettis, take maggotes. And fro that tyme forth all the yere after take the red worme: and in the ryuer broune breedie.

Moo baytes there ben but they ben not easy & therefore I lete hym passe over.

A Tenche is a good fyfhe, and heelith all manere of other fyfhe that ben hurte yf they maye come to hym. He is the moste parte of the yere in the mudde.

And he styryth moost in June & Juyll: and in other seafons but lytyll. He is an euyll byter. His baytes ben thyse.

For al the yere broune bredee tostyd wyth hony in lykness of a butteryd loof: and the grete redde worme. And as for cheyf take the blacke blood in y^e herte of a shepe and floure and hony, and tempre theym all togyder somdeall softer than paaft: and anoynt therwyth the redde worme: both for this fyfhe, and for the other: and they woll byte moche the better thereat at all tymes.

The perche is a dayntous fyfhe and passyng holsom and a freebytynge. Thise ben his baytes.

In Marche the redde worme.

In Aprill, the bobbe vnder the cowe torde. In Maye, the flothorn worme and the codworme. In June, the bayte that

bredyth in an olde fallen oke & the grete canker. In Juyll, the bayte that bredeth on the ofyer lefe and the bobbe that bredeth on the dung hyll: and the hawthorne worme & the codworme. In August, the redde worme & maggote. All the yere after, the red worme as for the beste.

The roche is an easy fyfhe to take: and yf he be fatte & pennyd thenne is he goode meete & thyse ben his baytes. In March the moost redy bayte is the red worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowe torde. In Maye the bayte y^t bredyth on the oke leyf & the bobbe in the dung hyll. In June the bayte that bredith on the ofyer & the codworme. In Juyll hous flyes, and the bayte that bredith on an oke, and the motworme & mathewes & maggotes tyll Myghelmas. And after y^t the fatte of bakon.

The dace is a gentyll fyssh to take, & yf it be well dreset thenne is it good mete. In Marche his bayte is a redde worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder y^e cowe torde. In Maye the docke canker and the bayte on y^e flothorn and on the oken leyf. In June the codworme & the bayte on the osyer and the whyte grubbe in y^e dung hyll. In Juyll take hous flies & flies that brede in pysmer hylles: the codworme & maggotes vnto Mighelmas. And yf the water be clere ye shall take fyssh whan other take none. And fro that tyme forth doo as ye do for the roche. For comyngly theyr bytynge & theyr baytes ben lyke.

The bleke is but a feble fyssh, yet he is holsom. His baytes from Marche to Myghelmas be the same that I haue wryten before for the roche and darfe fauyng all the somer season, as moche as ye maye,

angle for hym with a hous flye: and in wynter season w^t bakon & other bayte made ye hereafter maye know.

The ruf is ryght an holsom fyffhe: and ye shall angle to hym wyth the same baytes in all seafons of the yere, & in the same wise as I haue tolde you of the perche: for they ben lyke in fyffhe & fedinge, sauynge the ruf is lesse, and therfore he must haue y^e smaller bayte.

The flounder is an holsom fyffhe & a free and a subtyll byter in his manere: for comynly whan he soukyeth his meete he fedyth at grounde: and therefore ye must angle to hym wyth a grounde lyne lyenge. And he hath but one manere of bayte & that is a red worme: which is moost cheyf for al manere of fyffhe.

The gogen is a good fyffhe, of the mochenes: & he byteth wel at the grounde.

And his baytes for all the yere ben thyse:
 y^e red worme: codworme: & maggdes.
 And ye must angle to hym w^t a flote &
 lette your bate be nere y^e bottom or elles
 on y^e gronde.

The menow whan he shynith in the wa-
 ter, then is he bettyr, And though his
 body be lytyll yet he is a rauenous biter &
 an egre. And ye shall angle to hym with
 the same baytes that ye doo for the gogyn:
 sauynge they must be smalle.

The ele is a quasy fyssh, a rauenour
 & a devourer of the brode of fyssh: and
 for the pyke also is a devourer of fyssh:
 I put theym bothe behynde al other to
 angle. For the ele ye shall fynde an hole
 in the gronde of the water, & it is blewe
 blackyssh, thenne put in your hoke tyll
 that it be a fote wythin y^e holi: and your

bate shall be a grete angyll tuytch or a menow.

The pyke is a gret fyfhe: but for he deuouryth so many as well of his own kynde as of other, I loue hym the lesse: and for to take hym ye shall doo thus. Take a codlynge hoke: and take a roche or a freshe heering & a wyre wyth a hole in the ende: and put it in at the mouthe & out at the tayle downe by the ridge of the freshe heeryng; and thenne put the lyne of your hoke in after & drawe the hoke in to the cheke of y^e freshe heeryng. Then put a plumbe of lede upon your lyne a yerde longe from youre hoke & a flote in mydwaye betwene: & caste it in a pytte where the pyke vfyth. And this is the beste & most surest crafte of takynge the pyke.

Another manere takynge of hym is.

Take a froffhe & put & put it on your hoke at the necke betwene the skynne & the body on y^e backe half & put on a flote a yerde therfro: & caste it where the pyke hauntyth & ye shall haue hym. Another manere. Take the same bayte & put it in asa fetida & cast it in the water wyth a corde & a corke: & ye shall not fayll of hym. And yf ye lyft to haue a good sporte: thenne tye the corde to a gose fote: & ye shall se god halyng whether the gose or the pyke shall haue the better.

Now ye wote well with what baytes & how ye shall angle to euery manere fyffhe. Now I wol tell you ye shall kepe & fede your quycke baytes. Ye shall kepe & fede them all in general: but euery manere by hymself with suche thyng in and on whiche they brede. And as longe as they ben quycke & newe they ben fyne. But

when they ben in a flough or elles deed
thenne ben they nought. Oute of thyse
ben excepted thre brodes: that is to wyte
of hornettys: humblybees & waspys, whom
ye shall take in brede & after dyppe theyr
heedes in blode & lete them drye. Also
except maggotes: whyche whan thei ben
bredde grete wyth theyr naturell fedyng,
ye shall fede them ferthermore wyth
shepes talow & wyth a cake made of floure
& hony: thenne woll they be more grete.
And whan ye haue clenfyd them wyth
forde in a bagge of blanket, kepte hote
vnder your gowne or other warm thyng
two howres or thre, then ben they best &
redy to angyl wyth. And of the frosshe
kytte y^e legge by the knee: of the gref-
hop, the legges and wynges by the body.

Thyse ben baytes made to last all the
yere.

Fyrste been floure & lene fleshe of the
hepis of a cony or of a catte: virgyn
wexe & sheppys talowe: & braye theym
in a morter: and thenne tempre it at the
fyre wyth a lytyll purfyed hony: and so
make it vp in lytyll ballys, & bayte ther-
wyth your hokys after theyr quantyte: &
this a good bayte for al manere fresshe
fyffhe.

Another. Take the feuet of a shepe &
chese in lyke quantyte: & braye theim to-
gider longe in a mortere: and take thenne
floure & tempre it therwyth: and after
that alaye it wyth hony & make ballys
thereof: and that is for the barbyll in ef-
pecyall.

Another for darse & roche & bleke:
take whete & fethe it well & thenne put
it in blōod all a day: and a nyghte: & it
is a good bayte.

For baytes for grete fyffhe, kepe especyally this rule: whan ye haue take a grete fyffhe: vndo the mawe: & what ye fynde therein, make that your bayte: for it is beste.

Thyse ben the xij flyes wyth whyche ye shall angle to yerought & grayllyng: and dubbe lyke as ye shall now here me tell.

¶ Marche.

The donne flye. The body of the donne woll & the wyngis of the pertyche. A nother doone flye: the body of blacke woll: the wynges of the blackyf drafke: and the jay vnder the wynge & vnder the tayll.

¶ Apryll.

¶ The stone flye: the body of blacke wull: & yelowe vnder the wynge & vnder the tayle & the wynges of the drafke. In

the begynnyng of Maye, a good flye, the body of roddyd wull & lappid abowte wyth blacke fylke: the wynges of the drake & of the redde capons hakyll.

¶ May.

¶ The yelowe flye; the body of yelow wull: the wynges of the redde cocke hakyll & of the drake lyttyl yelowe. The blacke louper: the body of blacke wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herte of y^e peacock tayll, & the wynges of y^e red capon, w^t a blewe heed.

¶ June.

¶ The donne cutte: the body of black wull & a yelow lyfte after eyther fyde: the wynges of the bosarde bounde on with barkyd hempe. The maure flye: the body of doske wull, the wynges of the blackest mayle of the wylde drake.

The taudy flye at Saynt Wyllyams daye:

the body of taudy wull & the wynges
contrary eyther ayenst other of the whitest
mayle of y^e wylde drake.

¶ Juyll.

¶ The waspe flye: the body of blacke
wull & lappid abowte w^t yellow thredē:
the wynges of the bosarde. The shell flye
at saynt Thomas daye: the body of grene
wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herle of
the pecoks tayll: wynges of the bosarde.

¶ August.

¶ The drake flye: the body of blacke
wull: & lappyd abowte wyth blacke fylke:
wynges of the mayll of the blacke drake,
wyth a blacke heed.

¶ Thyse figures are put here in ensample
of your hoke.*

¶ Here followyth the order made to all

* [NOTE.—This plate I could not find.—AM. EDITOR.]

thoſe whiche ſhall haue the vnderſtondyng
of the forſayd treatyſe & vſe it for theyr
pleaſures.

Ye that can angle & take fyſſhe to your
pleaſures as this forſayd treatyſe techyth
& flewyth you: I charge & requyre you
in the name of alle noble men that ye
fyſſhe not in noo poore mannes ſeuerall
water: as his ponde: ſtewe: or other
neceſſary thynges to kepe fyſſhe in, wyth-
out his lycence & good wyll. ¶ Nor that
ye vſe not to breke noo mannys gynnys
lyenge in theyr weares & in other places
due vnto theym. Ne to take the fyſſhe
awaye that is taken in theym. For after
a fyſſhe is taken in a mannys gynne yf the
gynne be layed in the comyn waters: or
elſe in ſuche waters as he herith, it is his
owne proper goodes: and yf ye take it
awaye, ye robbe hym: whyche is a ryght

shamefull dede to ony noble man to do y^t
that thevys & brybours done: whyche are
punysshed for theyr evyll dedes by the
necke & otherwyse whan they maye be
aspayed & taken. And also yf ye doo in
lyke manere as this treatyse shewyth you:
ye shall haue no nede to take of other
menys: whiles ye shal haue ynough of
your owne takynge yf ye lyste to labour
therfore: whyche shall be to you a very
pleasure to se the fayr bryght shynynge
scalyd fyffhes dyfeeyved by your crafty
meanes & drawn vpon londe. ¶ Also that
ye breke noo mannys heggys in goynge
abowte your dysportes: ne opyn noo
mannes gates but that ye shytte theym
agayn. ¶ Also ye shall not vse this for-
sayd crafty dysporte for no covetyfenes to
thencreafynge & sparynge of your money
oonly: but pryncypally for your solace, &

to cause the helthe of your body, and specyally of youre soule. For whan ye purpoos to goo on your dysportes in fysshynge, ye woll not defyre gretly many personnes wyth you, whyche myghte lette you of your game. And thenne ye maye serue God devoutly in fayenge affectuously your custumable prayer. And thus doynge ye shall eschewe & voyde many vices, as idyness, whyche is pryncypall cause to enduce man to many other vyses, as it is ryght well knownen.

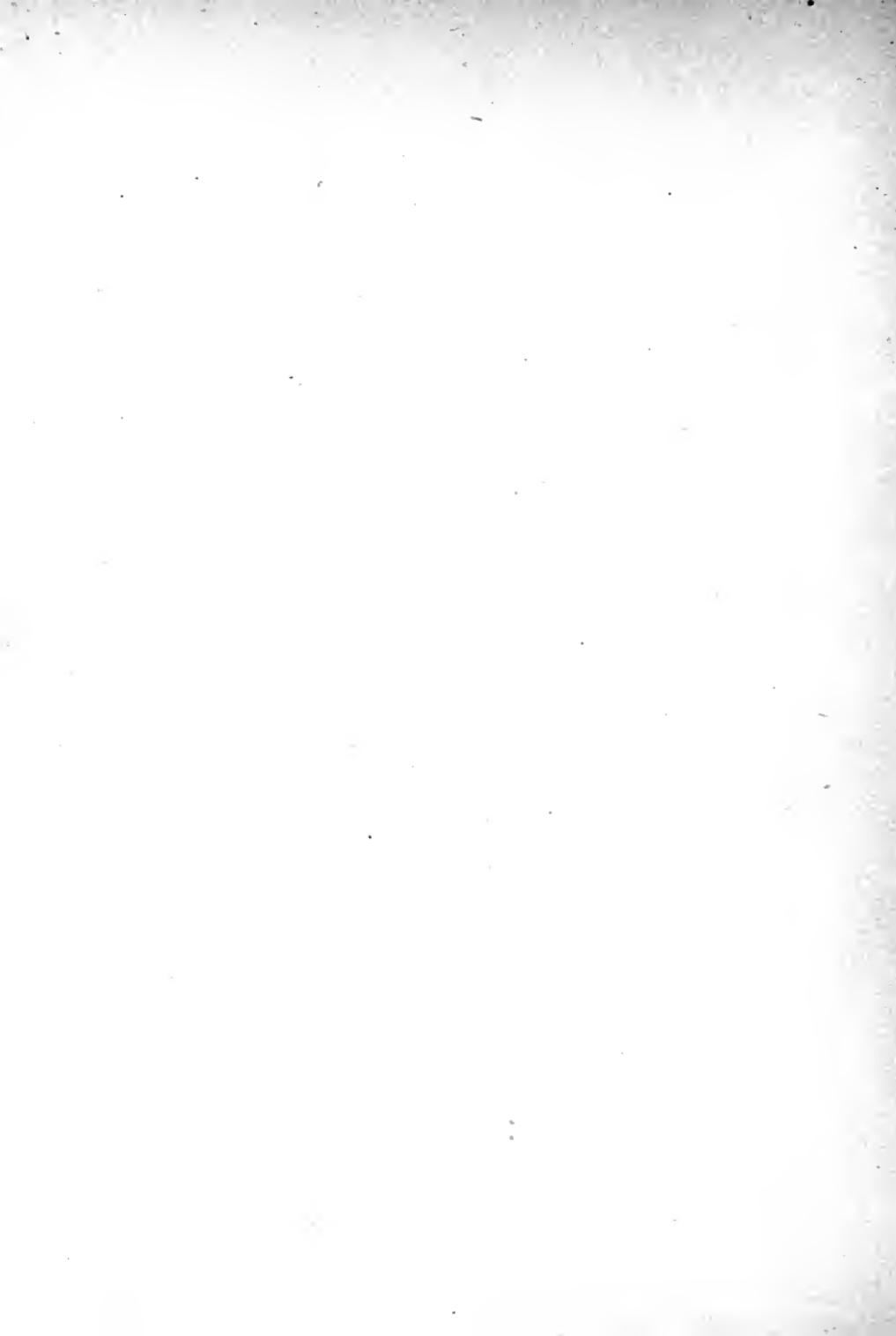
¶ Also ye shall not be rauenous in takyng of your fayd game as to moche at one tyme: whiche ye maye lyghtly doo yf ye doo in euery poynt as this prefent treatyse shewyth you in euery poynt: whyche lyghtly be occasyon to dystroye your owne dysporte & other mennys also. As whan ye haue suffycyent mese ye

sholde coveyte nomore as at that tyme.

¶ Also ye shall besye yourselfe to nourysh the game in all that ye maye: & to destroye all such thynges as ben devourers of it. ¶ And all those that done after this rule shall haue the bleffynge of God & saynt Petyr: whyche he theym graunte that wyth his precyous blood vs boughte.

¶ And for by cause that the present treatyse sholde not come to y^e hondys of eche ydle perfone whyche wolde desire it yf it were empryntyd allone by itself & put in a lytyll plaunflet, therfore I haue compylyd it in a grete volume of dyverse bokys concernyng to gentyll and noble men to the extent that the forsayd perfones whyche sholde haue but lytyll mesure in the sayd dysport of fysshynge shold not by this meane utterly destroye it.

GLOSSARY.



GLOSSARY.

aboue,	above
abrode,	broad, flat
aege,	age
affectuoufly,	effectively
al,	all
alayd,	annealed
alaye,	temper
alym,	alum
anuelde,	anvil
armony,	harmony
asa fetida,	asafœtida
aspayed,	espied
affayed,	tried
auayllyth,	availeth
aye,	always
ayenst,	opposite
ayre,	air
barbyll,	barbel

baytys,	baits
beere,	bear
ben,	be, are
bene,	bean
berde,	beard
befye,	busy
beten,	beaten
bethe,	dry
bi,	be
bleke,	bleak
blewe,	blue
blode,	blood
blouyth,	bloweth
bobbe,	worm
bokys,	books
bofarde,	buzzard
brede,	breed : broad
breede,	bread
brenne,	burn
broche,	pin

brodes,	broods
broderer's,	broiderer's
broune,	brown
brybours,	beggars
brydgys,	bridges
byforn,	before
byghte,	bend
byneth,	beneath
byrde,	bird
bytyth,	biteth
caryd,	carried
caufer	cautious
chafyth,	chaseth
cheryes,	cherries
chefe,	cheese
cheuen,	chub
cheuyn.	chub
choyfe,	choice
clam,	clamp
clennest,	neatest

clyft,	cleft
cockshotecorde,	cord of a bird net
comborous,	awkward
comyn,	coming; common
comyngly,	commonly
coporoſe,	copperas
cotes,	coots
couert,	covert
covetyfnes,	covetousness
creket,	cricket
croppe,	rod
cuſtumable,	customary
darſe,	dace
dediſſhe,	deadish
deed,	dead
delyte,	delight
departe,	separate
derke,	dark
deuouryth,	devoureth
deyntous,	dainty

donne,	dun
dorne,	stickleback
dofke,	dusk
doune,	down
dowble,	double
dowteles,	doubtless
draughte,	drawing
drede,	dread
drefet,	dressed
dubbe,	artificial fly
duchys,	duchess'
dyche,	ditch
dyete,	diet
dyscrecon,	discretion
dyscryue,	describe
dyfeeyved,	deceived
dyspleyfaunce,	displeasure
dysportes,	sports
dyffyable,	digestible
dyuers,	divers

echē,	each
egre,	eager
elles,	else
enarmyd,	armed
euer,	ever
eueryche,	each
euyñ,	even
euyll,	evil
fadom,	fathom
faſtynd,	fastened
faukener,	falconer
Febres,	fevers
ferre,	far
feruente,	fervent
fete,	feet
fetely,	neatly
fifſe,	fish
fletynge,	floating
flonder,	flounder
flotys,	floats

floure,	flourish
flouryngē,	flourishing
folowyth,	follows
fote,	foot
foulis,	fowls
foulyngē,	fowling
fraye,	frighten
frenſe,	frensy, fits
frette,	bind,
froſſhys	frogs
froſſyhs, <i>p. 76, read</i> froſſhys	
fyrfte,	first
fyffhe,	fish
gamys,	games
god,	good
gogyn, gogen,	gudgeon
goodys,	goods
goon,	gone
gofe,	goose
grauell,	gravel

greffes,	griefs
greous,	grievous
greshop,	grasshopper
grete,	great
grues,	mishaps
gynnes,	gins, snares
hakyll,	hackle
halyngē,	pulling
hamour,	hammer
hapyth,	happeneth
harnays,	tackle
hafyll,	hazel
haue,	have
heed,	head
heele,	heal
heere, here,	hair, hear
heering,	herring
heerons,	herons
hegge hogge,	hedge-hog
hepis,	hips

hereth,	heareth
herith,	inherits
herle,	twist
hertys,	heart's
heryd,	haired
hete,	heat
hethy,	marshy
heuey,	heavy
hoke, hokis,	hook, hooks
hole,	whole
holsom,	wholesome
honde,	hand, hound
hopis,	hoops
hornys,	horns
hote,	hot
hou,	how
houe,	have had
houndys,	hounds
hyllys,	hills
hym,	him : it

iuce,	juice
iustly,	exactly
jenypre,	juniper
kele,	cool
knoue,	know
knytte,	tie
kytte, kitte,	cut
lakys,	lakes
lappid,	lapped
lasse,	last
laton,	tin-plate, brass
leche,	doctor
lede,	lead,
lenger,	longer
lengesth,	longest
lepyss, lepyth,	leaps
lerne,	learn
lese,	lose
lete,	let
lette,	hinder

leue,	leave
leuys,	leaves
leyf,	leaf
loo,	lo
loke,	look
londe,	land
loof,	loaf
loue,	love
louper,	looper-moth
luste,	pleasure
lynkys,	links
lynys,	lines
lyppes,	lips
lyste,	wish ; list
lyttell,	little
maggdes,	maggots
magre,	disgust
makyth,	makes
malencoly,	melancholy
mannys, menys,	men's

maure,	moor
mayle,	outer feathers
mayster,	master
meane,	means
medeler,	medlar
meede,	meadow
meetes,	meats
menow, menew,	minnow
mefe,	mess
moche,	much
mochenes,	size
monett, moneth,	month
moo,	more
moryffshe,	marshy
myddis,	midst
Myghelmas,	Michaelmas
myghte,	might
mylle,	mill
myn,	my
myry,	miry

myffedyngē,	misfeeding
ne,	nor
nedlys,	needles
nedyth,	needs
neuer,	never
nou,	now
noyous,	annoying
nyghe,	near
nyppe,	nip
o,	on
of,	off, of
oke,	oak
ones,	once
ony,	any
ordeyne,	order
oryent,	east
osmonde,	a fern, or the starch from it
ofe,	ooze
ofyer,	osier
other,	either, (sometimes)

ouer,	over; upper
outrageo,	outrageous
ouyn,	oven
paaft,	paste
parablys,	parables
partyes,	parts
pecys,	pieces
pellettys,	pellets
penne,	quill
pennyd,	confined
penfyfneſſe,	pensiveness
pertyche,	partridge
pefe,	pea
plaunflet,	pamphlet
pleafaunce,	pleasure
plube, plumbe,	lead sinker
plumbid,	weighted
poles,	pools
potell,	two quarts
preuy,	privately

prouerbe,	proverb
prouff,	proof
prouffytable,	profitable
prouyd,	proved
pryckyd,	pricked
pynfons,	pincers
pyfmeer,	pismire
pythe,	pith
pytte,	pit
quarell,	square-head needle
quafy,	queasy
quycke,	alive
rauenous,	ravenous
redynesse,	readiness
reioyce,	rejoice
renne,	run
reuarde,	reward
roche,	roach
roddyd,	beaten
ruffe, <i>p.</i> 56, <i>read</i>	ruffe, <i>a kind of perch</i>

ryefe, ryfe,	rise ; raise
ryuers,	rivers
famon,	salmon
fauoure,	savour
fauynge,	saving
scume,	scum
fe,	see
femy,	full of seams
ferue,	serve
feruyth,	serveth
fethe,	seethe
feuenth,	seventh
feuerall,	private,
feuet,	suet
fhaue,	shave
sheppys, shepes,	sheep's
fholde,	should
fhote,	shoot
fhynith,	shines
fhytte,	shut

fmothe, smoythe,	smooth
fmyte,	strike
fodaynly,	suddenly
fomdeale,	somewhat
fomer,	summer
fonny,	sunny
forde,	sod
foryly,	sorrily
fote,	soot
fouerayn,	sovereign
foukyeth,	seeketh
fowfe,	pickle
spedyth,	speedeth
spyryte,	spirit
stange,	pole
fangyn,	stanchion
stewe,	pool
stonys,	stones
straue,	straw
streyghte, streyte,	straight

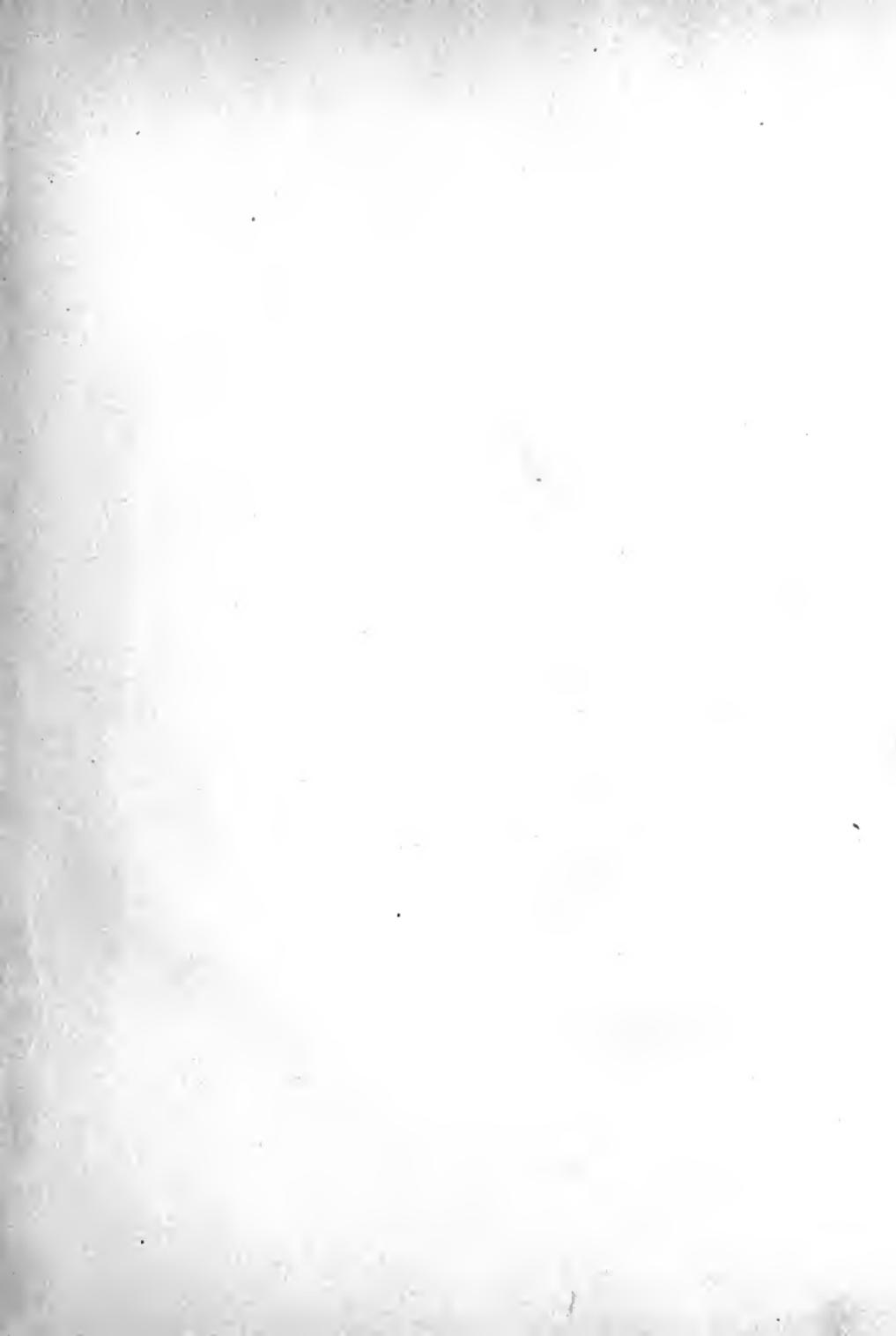
streynē,	strain
ſtyre,	ſtir
ſubtyll,	ſly
ſurbat,	broken down
ſurfette,	ſurfeit
ſufteynē,	ſustained
ſuymmyth,	ſwims
ſwetyngē,	ſweating
ſyth,	certainly
ſyxte,	ſixth
taſpre,	taſper
taudy,	white-dressed
taylle,	tail
techyth,	teacheth
thende,	the end
thencreasynge,	the increase
theym, thym,	them
thevys,	thieves
thorugh, thrugh,	through
thouer,	the upper

thre,	three
threde,	thread
thride,	third
thries,	thrice
thyncarnacon,	the incarnation
thyse,	this, these
togyder, togyd,	together
tongys,	tongs
torde,	turd
torne,	turn
toftyd,	toasted
traueyle,	travail, labor
trought,	trout
tuys,	twice
tuytch,	worm
twelue,	twelve
twynyd,	twisted
uythin,	within
vertgrees,	verdigris
vi, vy,	six

vnder,	under
Vnderstonde,	understand
vndoynge,	undoing
vnto,	unto
voyde,	useless, avoid
vp,	up
vpon,	upon
vſe,	use
vfyth,	frequents
vyfe,	vise
waar,	beware
waxing,	growing
wedder, wedyr,	weather
wedys,	weeds
wegge,	wedge
weke,	weak
wenyth,	thinks
wete, weete,	wet
wexe,	grow
whan,	when

whoos,	whose
whyrlinge,	whirling
whystelyth,	whistles
wold,	would
woll,	will ; wool
woode,	to steep in wood ashes
wood fatte,	wood-ash-vat
wote,	knows
wreste,	rest
w ^t ,	with
wull,	wool
wylowe,	willow
wynges,	wings
wyte,	wit ; know
y ^e ,	the
yerde,	yard ; shank
yere,	year
yeve,	give
yevyth,	gives
yf,	if

ylyke,	alike
ynough,	enough
yonge,	young
yreu, <i>p. 59, read</i> yren	
yren, yron,	iron







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2-month loans may be renewed by calling
00
(510) 642-6753

1-year loans may be recharged by bringing books
to NRLF

Renewals and recharges may be made 4 days
prior to due date

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